

AMERICANS DEMOLISH GERMAN FIRST LINE

GERMAN STRIKE FACES FINAL WAR TEST TODAY; MUST WORK OR BE SHOT

Many Arrests Made Following Riots in Capital; People Doubt Rulers.

MILITARISTS HOLD WHIP HAND

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.
London, Feb. 3.—February 4 will be a fateful day in the world's history. No one can foretell what tomorrow's developments in Germany may bring forth. Over the week-end the iron hand has taken a strong grip on the strike situation and a place in front of the firing squad awaits all strikers who refuse to return to work in the factories under government control.

Whether the hatred of war conditions and the loathing of iron discipline which has driven them from one sacrifice to another has reached a point where the masses are ready to disregard the extreme demands of the militarists will be determined tomorrow.

Loss of Faith in Militarists.
Hundreds of thousands of German soldiers and women have shown in the past week that they have lost faith in the militarists, that they no longer believe the promises of their rulers, that they consider prolongation of the war poor business, and now they must decide whether to return to work or face the penalty that awaits spies and traitors.

The latest news from Germany tells of rioting and exciting scenes in the working class sections of Berlin, with the arrests of many men and women in various parts of the city.

Outside of the capital the strike grew on Saturday, but there are no reports of clashes between the military and the workers. All the prominent Socialist deputies have tried to get the government to meet the representatives of the strikers in conference, but the government has refused to treat with them in any way and have satisfied themselves with settling a final court-martial and placing the whole civil population in the same position as the soldiers in the field.

What the strikers will have the

GERMANS GIVE UP ZEPPELIN SHOCK DRIVE

Failure of Raids on London Causes Substitution of Airplanes.

An Atlantic Port, Feb. 3.—Germany has branded the Zeppelin as "utterly useless" and the air raids over England have failed, declared H. Gordon Selfridge, wealthy Chicago and London dry goods merchant, who arrived here aboard an American steamship from France today.

Mr. Selfridge has witnessed most of the air raids over London with the exception of the most recent one, when he was on his way to America. "The attempt of the Teutons to break down the morale of the English people by bombing the city from the air has failed. The Londoners, after the first few experiences, refused to stampede and the anti-aircraft guns have been taking a heavy toll. The bringing down of five machines in one of the recent attacks was almost too much for the Germans and they are now content to use only aeroplanes.

"Business is going on in the city," declared the merchant, "and has not been affected in any way by the raids. When the warning is sent out, employers and customers seek the basement where a phonograph concert entertains them until the police announce that the danger is past.

The present labor trouble in Germany is the beginning of the end," declared Mr. Selfridge. "The influence of the allies' announcement of war aims, as set forth by President Wilson and President Lloyd George, has not been lost on the mind of the German people."

Two generals of Pershing's staff arrived on the same ship. They were Maj. Gen. F. I. Barry and Maj. Gen. H. F. Hodges.

WEATHER MAN SLIPS US SOME ICY STUFF

Muddling Won't Do; You've Got to Get Skates Now.

After wading through pavements covered by inches of dirty, slushy water for the better part of two days, Washingtonians may have the opportunity of slipping and sliding over the same sidewalks.

For the weather man promises: "Fair Monday and Tuesday, colder weather and increasing northwest winds."

Just about 11 o'clock last night the prediction of the high northwest winds began its fulfillment. By midnight a gale was blowing.

But even if the wind must blow and colder weather must come, Washington people will be happy in the knowledge that no more snow is promised, until Wednesday, at least.

U. S. TROOPS READY TO GO OVER TOP IN LORRAINE

THE CENSOR has permitted Americans to learn that our troops have taken over a sector of front-line trenches in Lorraine. The picture below is official and has been released by the Committee on Public Information. It shows Sammies in the Lorraine district hugging the earth to take full advantage of the protection offered by the smoke screen preceding attack. They are awaiting only the word of command to go over the top.

The equipment on the backs of these infantrymen shows that they are prepared to hold the enemy trenches for a long time



GRAIN DEALERS PROTEST LACK OF TERMINALS

Delegations Ask Director McAdoo to Increase U. S. Elevator Service.

Delegations of grain growers and elevator owners from the wheat and corn belt of the country told Director General McAdoo, it was announced last night that there are millions of bushels of wheat, corn and oats ready for shipment to the Atlantic seaboard if terminals can be provided. They assured the director general that there is no danger of a food calamity. They said that if millions of bushels of wheat and oats, now stored in elevators and warehouses along the Western railroads, are moved to the mills for grinding or for shipment to the allies, the soft corn now endangered could be put into the elevators and the entire grain situation saved easily.

Million Bushels Daily.
Director General McAdoo told them if the way were cleared for acceptance at the seaboard, the railroads could move at least a million and a quarter bushels of cereals daily. Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, says it is 15,000 bushels of wheat that can be saved monthly the allied demands can be met. The director general's program of shipment would provide between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels a month, the grain men were told.

Those at the conference with Director General McAdoo were: E. C. Elkenberry, president of the Grain Dealers' National Association; John W. McMillan, president of the Council of Grain Exchanges of the United States; C. B. Pierce, of Chicago; E. S. Westbrook, of Omaha; John O. Ballard, of St. Louis; O. M. Mitchell, of Buffalo; G. F. Ewe, of Minneapolis; E. M. Wayne, of Delavan, Ill.; Charles D. Jones, of Nashville, Tenn.; V. F. Crouch, of McGregor, Texas; V. F. Clements, of Marshall, Okla.; H. N. Sager, of Chicago; E. A. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati; A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; and F. C. Van Duser, of Minneapolis.

The Food Administration says the corn situation has been held up by lack of transportation. The railroads' administration's daily reports show that the congested freight belt along the Atlantic seaboard has been clearing out at the rate of about 7,000 or 8,000 cars a day and that this rate gives prospect of increasing.

The greater part of the wheat output has been going into flour for shipment and the mills have been retarded somewhat in their output because they cannot get the transportation.

Elevators Overstocked.
The grain men maintained that the problem with them was not so much to move their soft corn to the elevators as it was to clear the elevators of the accumulations of wheat and oats that are now choking them so the corn could move in. They said there were millions of bushels in the elevators of Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Indiana and other States.

Floods are now threatening the railroad administration. A. H. Smith, in charge of the Eastern section, reported to Director General McAdoo last night that the situation at Cincinnati was unchanged and that a very precarious condition exists at Miami Bridge, just west of Cincinnati, because of the great ice gorge in the Ohio River. Government engineers have been unable to start the gorge with dynamite.

In the West Virginia district sled storms are following the heavy snows and grave trouble is feared if this condition continues. The tracks in the metropolitan district of Pittsburgh during the five days shutdown last month, according to figures compiled by the local fuel administrator.

400,000 Tons of Coal Saved by Pittsburghers

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 3.—Four hundred thousand tons of coal were saved in the metropolitan district of Pittsburgh during the five days shutdown last month, according to figures compiled by the local fuel administrator.

Claim Borland Bill Is Attack on Labor Standards of Union

That the action of the House of Representatives in approving Mr. Borland's effort to impose on the Federal employees in Washington an eight-hour day is an attack on the standards of labor which the President of the United States and heads of Federal departments, in conjunction with the Council of National Defense, are making an earnest and concerted effort to maintain, is the unanimous opinion of the advisory committee of the Washington Federal Employees' Union, acting in behalf of the organization. This opinion was voiced at a meeting of the committee yesterday morning.

Opposition Is Emphatic.
The statement of the committee follows: "The Washington Federal Employees' Union opposes and protests against the enactment into law of the so-called Borland amendment on the ground that it is a serious step toward breaking down the established standards of labor; as unnecessary, unwieldy, and inimical to the best interests of the government service, and a blow at the efficiency of the employees affected by it."

"In his timely and remarkable address before the convention of the American Federation recently held at Buffalo, President Wilson said: 'While we are fighting for freedom, we must see among other things that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. We must do this.'"

"Organized labor in America stands resolutely opposed to lengthening the working day, whether that day be seven or eight hours, and this position is squarely in line with experience and modern economic and social ideals. It is indeed unfortunate that any assault by the government on the structure which has been built up by labor through years of patient effort should meet with the slightest encouragement."

Without Investigation.
"The Borland amendment, so sweeping and far-reaching in its effects, was adopted by the House of Representatives, so far as we are advised, in the absence of the recommendation of a single responsible executive official, without investigation by a single committee of the House, and in advance of the report of the Efficiency Bureau, which had been directed by Congress to investigate, among other things, the very questions forming the basis of the action under discussion."

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Civil Service Commission (which reported recently that 50 per cent of the appointees decline their appointments) and the departments in Washington are reporting to extreme and unusual measures to secure competent employees, action is now taken by one branch of Congress to render more onerous the conditions of employment in the National Capital. Moreover, for many years wise and far-seeing in power in both the executive and the legislative branches of the government have laid stress on the necessity of building up the efficiency and esprit de corps of the government machine by offering inducements to men and women especially qualified for the work to enter the service. It is to be supposed that they will be at-

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TWO MEN WOUNDED DURING STRIKE RIOT

3,000 Railway Employees in St. Louis Demand Raise.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Two men were shot, one seriously, in a series of riots growing out of the strike of 3,000 employees of the United Railways late today.

A wheel is turning in St. Louis, all car service being discontinued at 7 o'clock. No further trouble is expected until morning, when officials will attempt to resume service.

Fearing further trouble, the United Railways discontinued all car service at 7 o'clock tonight. Factory workers on government orders will be seriously affected. Union officials claim 3,000 men are out of the city.

Col. P. B. Foulke, commanding the first regiment of the home guards, tonight ordered out a company to report at the armory and hold itself in readiness.

The striking employees demand an 8-hour day, an increase in wages and recognition of the union. Chief of Police Young said tonight he feared the tie-up would seriously interfere with the registration of enemy aliens scheduled to begin here tomorrow.

AMERICANS ON LORRAINE LINE THERE TO STAY

Official Confirmation of Report Presages Open Fighting in the Spring.

American forces now are holding a sector on the Lorraine front. Official confirmation of this report was obtained from the War Department last night.

The exact point of the line at which Gen. Pershing's men are in contact with the enemy was withheld for military reasons.

The front-line trenches occupied by the Americans are about a half mile in length. This position will be gradually extended.

The statement that the United States troops have taken over a portion of the front in Lorraine followed closely Secretary Baker's admission that Gen. Pershing had sent his men into the actual fighting.

All of the American contingents in France have been under fire during the final days of their training. Front-line trenches were taken over before Christmas. These moves were preliminary, however. The French later relieved the Americans.

It was not until the middle of last week that the War Department would admit that the Americans were on the firing line to stay. The announcement came as the result of daily reports from Gen. Pershing of men killed and wounded in action.

The news of the recent raid and the frequent casualty lists called to his attention, Secretary Baker said it could be published that American troops had assumed a permanent position in the struggle.

It is understood that the American forces holding the front line position are composed of all infantry and artillery branches—regulars, National Guard and drafted men of the national army.

The morale of the Americans is reported to be perfect. The American expeditionary forces in France shortly are to be rounded out and strengthened by a contingent of cavalry. Fifteen new regiments of mounted troops have been ordered organized and seven of them are said to be in process of formation now.

The new mounted regiments are being organized at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and at several points in the Southwest. The regular cavalry patrol on the Mexican border will be replaced by the new troops, it is said, and will be dispatched to France at the earliest possible time.

Open fighting in the spring drives is anticipated, and some military authorities venture the opinion that cavalry attacks will be a feature.

AMERICAN WRITERS MAY ENTER TRENCHES

Special Privileges Granted Correspondents with Allied Armies.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 3.—Under the present arrangements, the correspondents attached to the American army are given perhaps greater freedom of action near the front than newspapermen with any other army in this war.

Their movements are limited only by their appetite for shells. Correspondents may now motor directly to the headquarters of any brigade at the front if they first report to divisional headquarters en route. The brigade headquarters are well within the fire zone. Proceeding to the front from brigade headquarters, correspondents must go on foot and in pairs, since they are in easy observation range by the enemy, who frequently shell the traffic immediately behind the battle line. The visitors to the front must wear helmets and carry gas masks in a position where they can get to them at a moment's notice.

TWO KILLED, 9 WOUNDED; ENEMY FORCE TO GIVE BATTER EMPIRE'S GATES

Artillery Crumbles Foe's Lines in Violent Reciprocal Bombardment.

GUNNERS KEEP FIELD CLEAR

By NEWTON C. PARKE.
Staff Correspondent of the International News Service.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 3.—Our artillery demolished a position in the enemy's first line trenches during the most violent reciprocal bombardment last night in which both sides laid baggages along wide sectors.

The result is that the Germans are unable to occupy their front line at this point.

Today our snipers and machine gunners drove off German working parties attempting to repair the position.

The enemy sent 250 shells into a village in which a certain regimental headquarters is located. The bombardment wrecked some of the buildings, forcing officers to take refuge in dug-outs.

Fifteen Hundred Shells.
At another point 1,500 shells were hurled against a small trench position. Our artillery replied effectively, destroying some enemy dugouts. Our casualties were: Two killed and nine wounded.

These losses were caused chiefly by shrapnel and shell fragments. One man suffered a "shell shock," while another was struck by a sniper's bullet. It is believed the enemy lost several in his destroyed first line.

At Empire's Gates.
The censor permits correspondents to make public the fact that American troops have taken over a sector of front line trenches in Lorraine.

American troops, the above dispatch shows, are in that sector of the western battle line which most closely menaces German soil. They stand virtually on the German border and every shot fired by them is a knock at the empire's gates.

For two years after the German drive had been definitely checked the Lorraine sector remained one of the quietest of the whole Western front. Then came the German discovery of the presence of American troops and since then this region has been the scene of intermittent lively raiding and artillery activity.

During January the Berlin war office, as well as the Paris communiques, referred to four separate clashes in this sector.

French and British military experts in their speculative articles, incident to the heralded German drive in the West this spring, have been almost unanimous of late that if it comes it will be "pincer drive" with Calais and Nancy as the chief objectives.

8 AMERICANS REPORTED MISSING, HELD BY HUNS

Eight more American soldiers are in German prison camps. They were originally reported as missing.

Gen. Pershing has been notified by the Red Cross that the men have been located at Tuel, West Prussia. This announcement was made last night by the War Department.

Three Men Wounded.
Gen. Pershing also reported to the War Department last night three men wounded in action.

Eleven deaths from disease and one fatality in an aeroplane accident were reported in the same report.

The Americans in the German prison camp are: Private DANIEL B. GALLAGHER, Neil Gallagher, father, Blocton, Ala.; Private CLYDE L. GRIMSLEY, Frank Grimsley, father, Stockton, Kan.; Private HOYT D. DECKER, W. F. Decker, father, Vincennes, Ind.

Private JOHN P. LESTER, William Lester, father, Tutwiler, Miss.; Private HERSCHEL M. KENDALL, William C. Kendall, father, 709 North Ridgeway avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Private HARRY R. LOUGHMAN, Mrs. Ada R. Loughman, mother, 461 Oak Wood Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Private VERNON M. KENDALL, Sam Kendall, father, R. F. D. 2, Roll, Okla.; The three men wounded in action are: Private JOHN A. GOODRUM, infantry, severely wounded January 24; James C. Goodrum, father, McLean, Tex.; Corp. ROY E. DOUGHTY, infantry, slightly wounded February 1; E. D. Doughty, brother, Shaw, Miss.; Private JOHN L. BRAY, infantry, slightly wounded January 30; S. D. Bray, father, Drum, Ky.

Private ROY O. GRAVER, Aviation section of the Signal Corps, injured in an airplane accident on January 23. Mrs. Mary A. Graver, his mother, lives at 44 W. Eldorado street, Decatur, Ill.

The deaths from disease were as follows: Private ALBERT W. NELSON, engineer, February 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis; emergency address, N. P. Nelson (father), Acme, Wash.; Private TOLLIVER QUINN, Quartermaster Corps, February 1, pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. Earle Quin (mother), 271 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.; Corporal HOLMES M. SMITH, infantry, January 31, empyema; emergency address, Peter D. Smith (father), Kansas.

Bugler FAY F. CHRISMAN, field artillery, February 1, pneumonia; emergency address, Mrs. Earle Bridgeford (sister), 129 North Twelfth street, St. Joseph, Mo.; Private GEORGE E. McDOWELL, engineers, February 1, cerebro-spinal meningitis; emergency address, J. M. McDowell (father), R. F. D. No. 2, Rowland, N. C.; Sergt. PHILIP J. CALLERTY, infantry, February 1, hemorrhage; emergency address, Mrs. Emory Callery (mother), 85 Main street, Milford, Mass.

AMERICAN HEROINE PRAISED IN FRANCE
Girl Fights Fire in Garage and Prevents Serious Loss.
With the American Army in France, Feb. 3.—Under the heading, "A Brave American Girl," a Nancy newspaper published in a quarter of a column on its first page the story of how Miss Marion Mitchell, a young American chausseuse, without regard to her personal safety, extinguished a fire which broke out late Friday night in a garage where many trucks were stationed, the blaze threatening to cause a big loss.

While the flames were leaping toward the large tanks of gasoline, she fought them with water without calling for help. After half an hour's battle she extinguished the blaze.

The paper concludes its account thus: "Her presence of mind and courage perhaps saved one part of the city from disaster."

MEXICAN BANDITS REPULSED
Candelaria, Tex., Feb. 3.—A large force of Mexican bandits attempted to cross the border today, but were driven back by ranchers. The border patrol has been strengthened.